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• THE • AMERICAN • SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW



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EDUCATIONAL NUMBER



Wm. Lyon Phelps

WHAT AMERICA'S BEST KNOWN
BOOK CRITIC SAYS ABOUT

America of the Fifties

LETTERS of FREDRIKA BREMER



14 Dec 1924

Dear Mrs.:

Let me

congratulate you

on the publication of
F. Bremer's Letters
from America.

This is one of the
most interesting
books of travel I know
she was an ideal
traveller, observer,
and letter-writer

Yrs ever

Wm Lyon Phelps

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The American-Scandinavian Foundation

25 West 45th Street

NEW YORK

FINANCIAL NOTES

STATE BANK OF CHICAGO'S 45TH ANNIVERSARY

Chicago financial circles joined in paying their respects to the State Bank of Chicago which on December 8, of last year, celebrated its forty-fifth anniversary. The bank was organized in 1879 by H. A. Haugan and John R. Lindgren. Helge Alexander Haugan was born in Oslo, October 26, 1847, and came to America with his parents in 1858. After a varied experience he joined Mr. Lindgren, who was born in this country, in establishing the banking firm of Haugan & Lindgren. In 1891, when the bank was incorporated as the State Bank of Chicago, Mr. Haugan was elected its president. He served in that capacity until his death in 1909. At the time of the bank's incorporation as a State bank, Mr. Lindgren was appointed its cashier. In 1897, Mr. Lindgren was elected vice-president, holding this office in addition to the office of cashier until 1908, when he relinquished the latter, but remained as vice-president until his death in 1911.

Henry A. Haugan, a son of the founder of the bank, is at present its president. He succeeded Leroy A. Goddard, who had been elected vice-president the preceding year and who served until 1919 when he was made chairman of the board of directors. Another son of the founder, Oscar H. Haugan, is a member of the board, which is composed of the following directors in addition to those named: William A. Peterson, J. J. Dau, Andrew Lanquist, Charles Piez, Marvin B. Pool, John N. Dole, Philip K. Wrigley.

The growth of the State Bank of Chicago is seen in the following figures: In 1891, capital, surplus and undivided profits \$500,000, and deposits \$831,000; in 1924, capital, surplus and undivided profits \$9,900,000, and deposits \$53,000,000. Between 1891 and 1924 the stockholders received in interest a total of \$5,845,000.

U. S. TAX EXEMPT SECURITIES

One of the most interesting portions of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's annual report submitted to Congress is that which deals with tax exempt securities. The total of such securities is placed by Secretary Mellon at \$13,284,000,000, which he estimates is being increased at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 a year. The real issue raised by the Secretary of the Treasury is his proposal to reduce the proportion of tax-exempt investment by lowering the surtaxes.

NORWEGIAN RAILWAYS SHOW GOOD PROFITS

The Norwegian State Railways for the year 1923-24 earned good profits in that receipts were 93,343,193 kroner and expenditures only 90,581,635 kroner. After deducting interest on investment the net profits fall somewhat below the figures for the preceding fiscal year. But at the same time there has been a considerable saving in wages, and other items of the budget are likewise reduced, as compared with the previous budget. Of the net surplus 1,926,000 kroner were earned by the railroads in the Oslo, Drammen, Hamar, Trondhjem, Bergen, Stavanger, Kristianssand, and Arendal districts. In the Ofot railroad district the net profit amounts to 2,068,991 kroner.

WHAT IS DUE NORWAY ABROAD

In the immediate years following the war Norway extended credit to foreign countries to the amount of 200,000,000 kroner. More than half of this sum has been paid back, but there is still due Norway for products sold abroad 57,650,000 kroner from Germany, 17,120,000 kroner from Poland, 1,872,000 kroner from Austria and 591,000 kroner from Russia. In the case of Poland, no interest has been paid since July, 1921, so that this country owes Norway about 2,500,000 kroner, in addition to the capital amount. The above figures are as per November 1, 1924, and may be modified now since the other countries besides Poland are paying promptly as obligations fall due.

SWEDEN'S STATE FINANCES IN GOOD CONDITION

Taken as a whole the Swedish State finances are in a satisfactory condition. The surplus for 1924 is expected to equal that of the year before, which amounted to nearly \$11,000,000. With regard to the Swedish State Railways it is believed that receipts for service this year will exceed the expenditures by at least \$10,000,000. The collection of Swedish customs in 1925, however, will entail an expenditure of \$4,410,000, which is an increase of about half a million dollars over the working funds required last year. This is due to considerable trouble caused by liquor smugglers.

PLANNING STABILIZATION OF DANISH CURRENCY

The Danish Minister of Finance has presented his plan for the stabilization of the country's currency to the Rigsdag, and among the recommendations is a loan for about 227,000,000 kroner by the National Bank, to be taken up under the guarantee of the Government. The obligations arising from this guarantee are later to be taken up by a State loan. It is further recommended that the National Bank shall be relieved from its obligation to redeem its notes in gold for the next two years. A financial committee, it is proposed, consisting of twenty-one members, is to watch over all occurrences in connection with the stabilization process. The proceeds of the valuta tax are expected to yield 44,000,000 kroner of which 17,000,000 kroner will be provided by the tax paid by individuals, 6,000,000 kroner by corporations, and 21,000,000 kroner in property tax.

DANISH REAL ESTATE SHOWS INCREASED VALUE

Contrary to expectation the value of Danish real estate in 1924 increased almost one billion kroner over the figures for 1920, which year was considered one of high cost. The present sum of thirteen billion kroner is reached especially through the increased value of building in Copenhagen and the larger cities in the provinces. Some of the landed estates, in fact, show a decline in value, although slight. The recent census of property value was for the purpose of estimating taxes.

SOVIET RUSSIA'S FINANCIAL POLICY

The 1924-25 budget of the Soviet Government is considered a departure from previous financial estimates of the new Russian regime. As far as direct taxes are concerned, agriculture is to yield 66 million rubles, and the income and capital taxes 70 million rubles. With the customs revenues added, the amount is placed at 862 million rubles.

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1925

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We bring in this number another photograph by HENRY BUEGEL GOODWIN, this time as a cover design. The Engelbrekt Church in Stockholm, built by LARS WAHLMAN, occupies a dominant position in the skyline of Stockholm. It is one of the most interesting creations of modern Swedish architecture and is especially notable for its intelligent adaptation to its site.

KNUT NYBLOM is particularly well qualified to write of Uppsala. He was born in the university city, as the son of Professor Nyblom, and was himself a student there, and one of the most active of the "song brothers." He afterwards studied theatrical art as well as singing in Stockholm, was for a time on the stage, and has since been stage manager at the Vasa Theatre.

As in last year's Educational Number, the REVIEW has drawn on the Fellows of the American-Scandinavian Foundation for contributions. ANDERS ORBECK of Columbia

University, and HENNING LARSEN of Iowa University, have both held Fellowships in Norway. GWENDOLYN MCCLAIN LARSEN, wife of Professor Larsen, herself formerly instructor in English at Iowa University, was with her husband in Norway and was one of the American delegates to the International Federation of University Women meeting in Oslo.

H. P. T. ÖRUM is a practising physician in Copenhagen and is head of the Municipal Policlinic. HOLGER MÖLLGAARD is professor of physiology at the Agricultural College in Denmark. He is the author of several medical scientific works and in 1910 received the gold medal of the Scientific Society. During the war and following years he served his country in important posts within the various bodies that were created to deal with the special food situation arising from war conditions.

VICTOR OSCAR FREEBURG has several times contributed to the REVIEW.

OUR SERVICE TO ASSOCIATES OF THE FOUNDATION

THE REVIEW is for every Associate every month.

THE BUREAU OF INFORMATION. Associates are invited to refer to this Bureau all manner of questions concerning the Scandinavian countries. There is no charge to Associates for the preparation of programs and reading lists for study groups and clubs; stereopticon slides with lecture notes may be borrowed on application to the Bureau; bulletins issued by the Bureau will be sent on request to any Associate. Our reference library is open to all Associates.

CHAPTERS. Associates of the Foundation in various districts have organized Chapters which entertain visiting scientists, explorers, authors, and statesmen, as well as Fellows of the Foundation coming from the Scandinavian universities. The Chapters co-operate from time to time in circulating art exhibitions and lecturers. All Associates are eligible for membership in the local Chapters.

ASSOCIATES ABROAD. Associates of the Foundation traveling in the Scandinavian

countries are welcome visitors to the offices of the American societies allied with the Foundation. Addresses are given elsewhere in the REVIEW.

STUDENT DEPARTMENT. An exchange of forty students is maintained between American and Scandinavian universities. The Foundation also serves with introductions and advice hundreds of other traveling students.

PUBLICATIONS. All Associates receive the REVIEW each month. Sustaining and Life Associates receive also the CLASSICS of the year. Twenty-two volumes of SCANDINAVIAN CLASSICS and five MONOGRAPHS have now been published.

All who are in sympathy with the aims of the Foundation are invited to become Associates; and all Associates are urged to strengthen the Foundation by nominating their friends for membership. Associates are classified as follows:

Regular Associates, \$3.00 annually.
Sustaining Associates, \$10.00 annually.
Life Associates, \$200.00 one payment.

DOUBLE OUR MEMBERSHIP IN 1925



Photograph by E. Finn

WALPURGIS NIGHT AT UPPSALA, THE STUDENTS GATHERING UNDER THEIR BANNERS ON CASTLE HILL, THE SPIRES OF THE CATHEDRAL IN THE DISTANCE

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

VOLUME XIII

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NUMBER 2

Uppsala

The City of Eternal Youth

By KNUT NYBLOM

IN A COUNTRY so far-stretching as Sweden it is inevitable that the hundred and odd towns of the realm should all have their varying character, dependent largely on natural conditions. The coast towns with their lively sea-trade are, of course, quite different from the small inland towns; the open ports of the south and west are in another category than the ice-locked harbors of the north. In Lapland snowdrifts are piled so high that months of sunshine will be required to melt them at a time when, in Uppland, the spring floods are loosened and the Swedish hepatica is carpeting the forests with blue, while still farther south, in Skåne, the beech trees are in full leaf.

Yet over and above the character which every Swedish city takes from its natural background, Uppsala and Lund have a stamp all their own. They are the two university towns of the realm and are both small enough so that the presence of the student body pervades them and sets them apart from all other cities. It is true, Stockholm and Göteborg, too, have their universities, but they are both large enough to absorb the student body, and it is only on special occasions when the students come out *en masse* that they are very much in evidence.

Four and a half centuries of tradition have shaped Uppsala University, founded in 1477. Of course the general character of the city has changed very much in that time, more especially since it became the seat of military barracks and since it acquired a net of street railways. Yet there are certain old mementoes that endure. One of these is the castle on top of the hill, built by Gustaf Vasa. The ancient pile still dominates the city and surroundings and is scarcely less imposing than the castle at Heidelberg. Below the hill rise the two Gothic



THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY, COMPLETED FOR THE FOUR HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INSTITUTION. IN THE FOREGROUND A MONUMENT TO ERIK GUSTAF GEIJER



GUSTAVIANUM, COMPLETED IN 1662 AND NAMED AFTER GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, WHO ENDOWED THE UNIVERSITY

spires of the Cathedral. To the west of the Cathedral lies Gustavianum with its unique cupola, and behind this again the University. To the south of the Cathedral is Skytteanum with its vaulted passage, and close to it the ruins of the old city, St. Erik's lane, and the "Domtrapphus" or Cathedral staircase, also

with a cupola. Skytteanum is so called from the donor, Baron Skytte, who gave it to the University in 1622. It is now used as a home for professors in oratory. In the "Domtrapphus" keepers and caretakers of the Cathedral have, from of old, had their quarters.

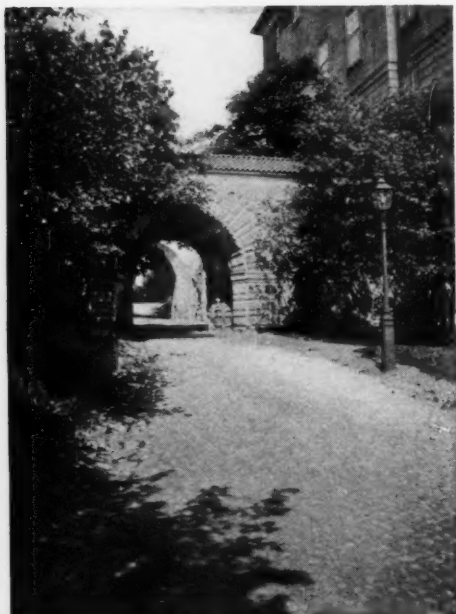
The University itself, built in the years 1879 to 1887, lies in the very heart of the old quarter. Round about in the town are scattered the so-called Houses of Nations, which are of comparatively recent origin. The student body has no one central home, but is divided into thirteen groups according to the part of the country from which the



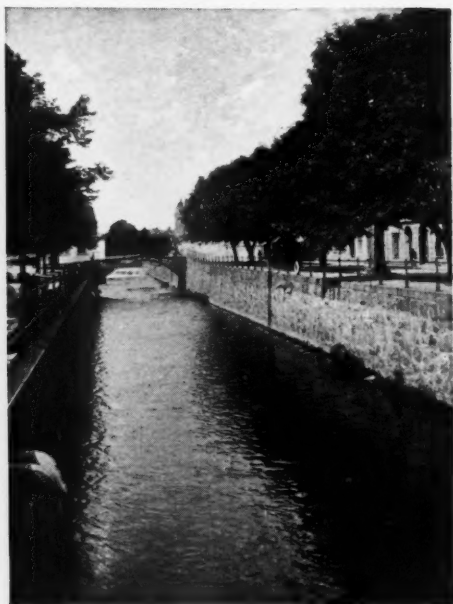
SKYTTEANUM WITH ITS VAULTED PASSAGE. TO THE RIGHT IS SEEN THE HOME OF THE VÄRM-
LAND NATION, IN THE BACKGROUND THE "DOMTRAPPHUS" WITH ITS CUPOLA, AND TO THE LEFT
A CORNER OF THE CATHEDRAL

students come. These are called nations, and each nation has its own house.

On the summit of Carolina Hill rise the white walls of Carolina Rediviva, built in the time of Carl XIV Johan and now housing the library. Below this hill the Stockholm Nation has its home. The Uppland Nation owns a beautiful old house with a garden on St. Larsgatan, and the Gästrike-Hälsinge Nation has built a house on Trädgårdsgatan. The latter counts among its illustrious sons Nathan Söderblom, who was its first curator and later an inspector, before he became archbishop and chancellor of the University. South of these are the Östgötar who for forty years have been housed in a building so large that the student body can hire a hall there for its meetings. The Västgötar live on the banks of the river Fyris, in a house that once belonged to Gustavus Adolphus' great general, Lennart Torstenson, and which now, after a thorough renovation, looks like an old castle. The Södermanland-Närke Nation has recently built just below the University grounds, and the Västmanland-Dala Nation prides itself on a fine reconstructed home near that of the Uppland students. The men from Småland have recently rebuilt their old home. Those from Göteborg live luxuriously in a house near Skytteanum. The Kalmar



THE STURE GATE, WHERE TRADITION SAYS
COUNT STURE WAS MURDERED BY ERIK XIV
IN 1567



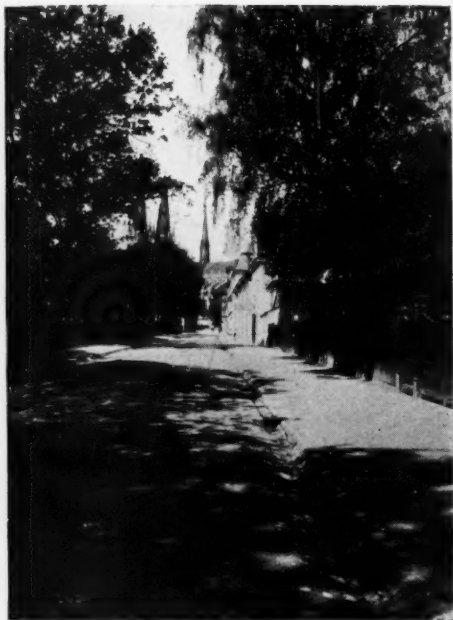
BETWEEN THE RIVER STREETS. WALLS BUILT
BY RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN THE EIGHT-
EENTH CENTURY



THE GEIJER HOUSE IN UPPSALA, WHERE THE HISTORIAN
AND POET, ERIK GUSTAF GEIJER, LIVED WHILE PROFESSOR
AT THE UNIVERSITY

Nation has called its home *Bortom bullret*—"beyond the tumult"—and has taken over the idyllic place that once belonged to the late Professor Carl Wahlund. The Värmland Nation has a house not far from the Cathedral, and the Norrland Nation owns one of the newest and finest houses in the center of the town. Finally, the thirteenth nation, the men of Gottland, has made its home in an old convent on East Ågatan, not far from the water fall,

Kvarnfallet. The student body as a whole owns an enormous site in the central part of the city, and it is not unlikely that the next decade will see a splendid community building raised there.



TRÄDGÅRDSGATAN WHERE SOME OF THE STUDENT NATIONS HAVE THEIR HOMES, THE CATHEDRAL IN THE DISTANCE



QUEEN KRISTINA'S BELL, THAT HAS BEEN RINGING FOR CENTURIES EVERY MORNING AT SIX AND EVERY EVENING AT NINE

In the course of the centuries student life has, of course, found varying forms of expression. In former days the sons of the nobility dominated and, alas, often tyrannized over the town and were in a state of perpetual feud with the townspeople. But times have changed — thank heaven — and even as early as the middle of the last century the students were not only accepted as a part of the community, but were welcomed into the homes of the townspeople — especially those who could sing, and these fortunate ones had many pleasant experiences.

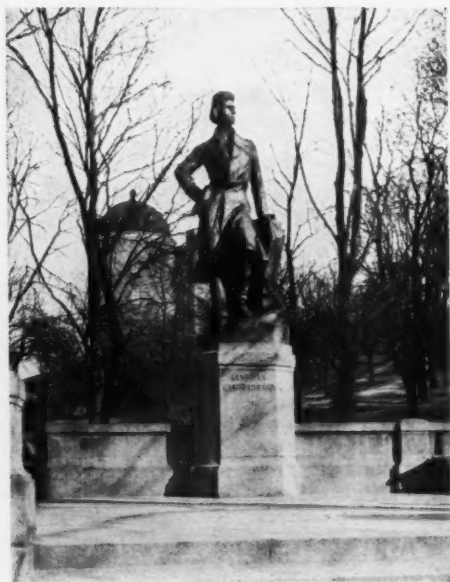
The man who did most to shape the life of the students in the "Fyrisstad" — the "beacon city" — as Uppsala is often called, was



THE WENNERBERG HOUSE, ALSO CALLED "THE LADY'S WORK-BOX," AND TO THE RIGHT OF THAT "THE SEVEN WINDOWS OF HELL"—A STUDENTS' BOARDINGHOUSE



THE OBELISK IN ODIN'S GROVE TO THE MEMORY OF GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS



LUNDBERG'S MONUMENT TO GUNNAR WENNERBERG, THE CASTLE IN THE BACKGROUND

poser, Gunnar Wennerberg, was erected on Slottsbacken in Uppsala, and was dedicated in the spring of 1912. The sculptor, Theodor Lundberg, has represented him as a young student of his day, and there he stands, a reminder of an age gone by, a constant incentive to the ever-changing student body to love their fatherland, to cherish its memories, and carry its traditions on to the coming generations.

Gunnar Wennerberg is the foremost of the students of Uppsala.

Gunnar Wennerberg, a man whose name has become known far beyond the confines of Sweden and is familiar to many even in America. It was Wennerberg who wrote for male voices the famous *Hör oss Svea, O Gud som styrer, Säg oss ditt namn, Stå stark du ljusets riddarvakt*, and other immortal works. Not least popular did he become through his student songs *Gluntarne*,

which are sung everywhere in Sweden, in Norway and Denmark, and in the United States. He who in his youth sang,

*But how do we know we
shall not be men of
means at last—*

*Nay, perhaps ministers
of state; such things
have been heard in
the past—*

actually became both a cabinet minister and the governor of a province. Wealthy he never became, but in his music he has left to posterity a treasure that continues to bear interest, through concerts of student singers and other singers on both sides of the water.

Through the initiative of the writer, a statue to the memory of the student poet, singer, and com-

His memory will live alike among Swedes and Americans of Swedish ancestry as long as Swedish song is heard. And song has been the alpha and omega of student life in Uppsala for more than a hundred years. The founder of student singing at the University was a German, Haeffner. The Swedish composers who, besides Wennerberg, have an honorable place in its history are Erik Gustaf Geijer, Prince Gustaf, Jakob Axel Josephson, Crasell, Otto Lindblad, Nordblom, August Söderman, Ivan Hedenblad, and Hugo Alfvén.

In joy or sorrow, on holidays and week days, it is singing that gives color to student life at Uppsala. He who is fortunate enough to possess a singing voice will find that his experience as a student will be greatly enriched; for song ennobles; song is "the key to the heart." And it is under the banner of song that great occasions of the past are commemorated.

The first of these memorial celebrations is held November 6 in honor of Gustavus Adolphus, who fell at Lützen on that day. Then the separate nations, marching under their banners, between rows of torch-lights, assemble at Odin's Grove, where they encircle the obelisk at the edge of the grove and sing the old songs that bring to mind the fathers who fought for their faith under the hero king; and speeches in his honor are made by the presidents of the nations. In the same month a celebration is held in the vaults of Skytteanum, to commemorate the death of Charles XII, November 30, and on this occasion, too, there are certain songs sacred to the day which are always sung.



THE HOUSE WHERE GUSTAF IV LIVED WHEN VISITING UPPSALA INCOGNITO



IN THE CEMETERY OF NATIONS, MONUMENT TO SÖDERMANLAND-NÄRIKE MEN

The fall term, which usually begins the first of September, comes to an end in the middle of December, and most of the students then hasten to their homes in various parts of Sweden to celebrate Christmas.

During my student days, in the late eighties and early nineties, we were wont to divide the students into three classes: those who only studied, those who studied and also played, and those who neither studied nor played, namely the dreamers and the drones. Greatest respect was shown those who knew how to divide their time in such a manner that they attended classes and lectures at the University, passed their examinations, took part in the administrative and executive life of their nations, were interested in discussions regarding the vital questions of the day, and still had time to spare to devote an hour or two daily to the happy and carefree pursuit of innocent pleasure with their fellow-students. Second on the honor list came those who only plodded and became hermits. And last were those who lacked both the ability to study and the inclination to identify themselves with the community life. They were the laggards. Of the last-named one could find not a few. I remember particularly one Andersohn, a Västgöte, who was well on his way to eighty and still a student.

It would sometimes seem as though the fall term were marked by a serious tone, but the spring term always brought a return of joyousness. The season always involved, and probably still involves, perils for those weak in character. I have witnessed the coming of spring in Skåne when the beeches are budding; in Ådalen in Norrland when the lakes burst their chains of ice, and on the west coast where after a single terrific storm summer comes in full force almost over night. But I know of no spot where spring is so enchanting as at Uppsala, and the reason lies in the fact that it is the city of youth—the promised land of eternal youth.

During the winter months the students do not wear the white cap. That is consecrated to one special day, the thirtieth of April, Walpurgis Night. As if by magic the city changes, blossoming out suddenly with the *vitsippor*, as the white-capped students are called—borrowing a name from the Swedish wood anemone.

There is a feverish unrest mingled with a healthy joy of living in the city. No one cares to sit at home and concentrate on serious tasks. Even boys and girls in school are infected with the excitement and begin in the early morning to see how many white caps they can count in a day. In the afternoon the various nations congregate in their homes, and at half past eight in the evening they are ready to march out.

Take your place on New Bridge and you will see a picture that you will not soon forget. From every direction come the student nations, each one marching under its white banner with the coat of arms of its

province. Down through the narrow streets the white-capped throngs of youth come pouring like an onrushing spring flood. Every nation is headed by its choir, and as it swings in by the bridge it intones the special song of its house.

Finally all are assembled in the great market-place, the standard-bearers first, then the singers, and then in great crowds the "blind pipes," the students who do not sing. The clock in the Cathedral strikes nine. Flags and banners are raised. The choir leaders take the tune, and to the singing of *Sångarfanan åter höjes* ("Again is raised the banner of song") the youthful procession winds up Drottningsgatan, up the Carolina Hill, and to the old Vasa castle. Two thousand white-caps are there, for to-night not even the most studious plodder is hanging over his books. As they pass up the side of the hill, it looks like a snowy avalanche, or like the great white host.

As they reach the north tower of the castle, and the Kristina bell has ceased ringing, the singers gather around the standard-bearers, and from three hundred young voices the song *O, hur härligt majsol ler* ("Oh, how gloriously smiles the May sun") rises up to the starry heavens like a prayer to the Allfather.

He who has witnessed this scene, so beautiful and inspiring, will for ever after be stirred by the memory. Below the hill, in the calm spring night, the two spires of the Cathedral point upward to the sky where myriads of stars have begun to glitter against the pale, radiant vault. Far out on the plains of Uppland the red glow of hundreds of Walpurgis fires may be seen through the gathering darkness. Again the choirs intone their welcome to spring, and the assembled students add their vigorous hurrahs.

In former days it was customary for the nations to spend the following day, from four in the afternoon until midnight, in calling on one another. Now this pleasant custom has fallen into disuse, and the first of May is devoted entirely to sociability within the separate nations.

So the month of May begins, and if it is warm and sunny, there is no more thought of work. So it was at least in my time, when the air was still surcharged with the joy of living. The preparatory test was finished and done with at the end of April, and during May only some morning hours were devoted to "preliminaries."

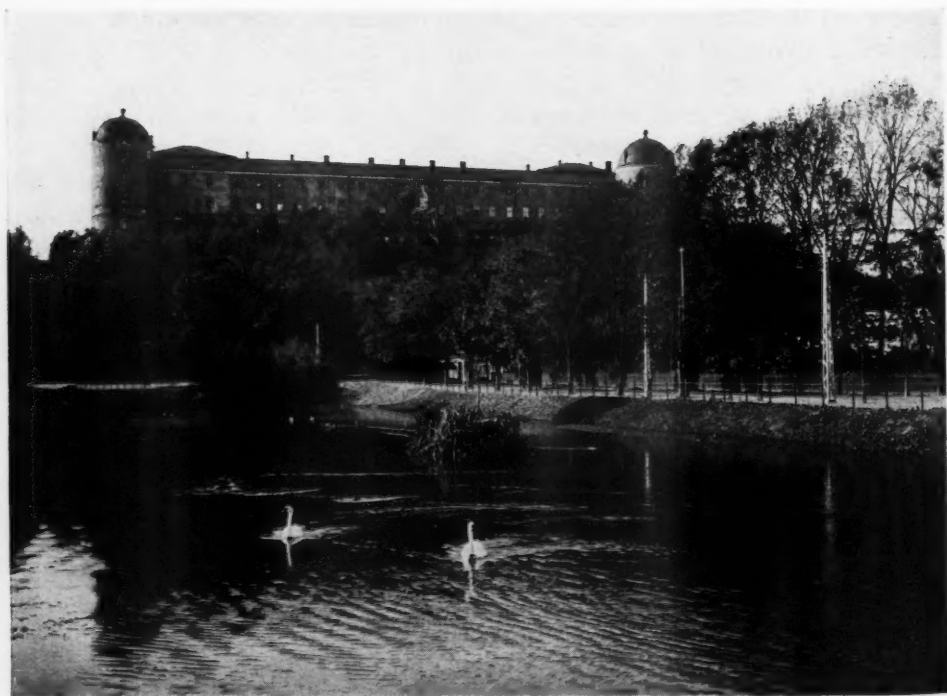
Now all that is changed. Now every one works the year round in order to get out and begin the struggle for daily bread. In my time we studied too, but we were not content with that. We added a desire to "study life" and gather memories for old age. And these memories are legion!

During the month of May was held—and still is held—the great student concert at the University. Following this came the spring festival in the Botanical Gardens. To describe this day and all its

incidents, the life of the separate groups, their intercourse in joy and sorrow, the evenings in the choicest of all choirs the O. D. (*Örpei Drängar*—"Orpheus' Boys") the preparation for the summer concert tours, the life of those who remained at home—to describe all this would be impossible within the limits of an article. It would form a chapter by itself.

The stranger who wants to visit Uppsala should go there in the spring, preferably on Walpurgis Night. For if he does, he will cherish an unforgettable impression of happy youths, still untried in the battle of life, with fervid hearts and jubilant minds, lifting their hymn to spring:

*I de blåa höjder
sjunges vårens fröjder.*



THE OLD CASTLE BUILT BY GUSTAF VASA, ON THE HILL DOMINATING UPPSALA

Uppsala, the Oldest Scandinavian University

WHEN the generation of children now beginning the study of the alphabet in Swedish schools shall have arrived at the age of gray hairs, Uppsala University will be able to celebrate its five hundredth anniversary. In the history of civilization five hundred years is no long span, and there are universities in Europe which were founded earlier than that at Uppsala, but among the universities of the North it is the oldest, though the sister institution at Copenhagen is only two years younger.

In antiquity Uppsala was the chief centre in Sweden and the seat of great sacrificial offerings. It became the last stronghold of heathenism, but after the introduction of Christianity it was outdistanced first by Sigtuna and then by Stockholm. After a time the latter became the most important city in the realm—except in one particular; in the religious domain Uppsala gradually began to regain its ascendancy. The archbishop lived there, and men of learning naturally congregated around him. It was the archbishop Jakob Ulfsson who first suggested that Sweden ought to have its own university.

At that time young men who wanted a higher education still had to go abroad, but this was both expensive and a waste of time. The nationalistic movement, which began about 1470 as a reaction against Danish oppression during the Kalmar Union, gave the impetus to the archbishop's idea of a Swedish seat of learning. At an ecclesiastical meeting in 1475 it was decided to send a petition to that effect to the pope. The pope granted his consent to the establishment of a *studium generale* at Uppsala. Chancellor of the Realm Sten Sture was deeply interested in the project, and on July 2, 1477, he and the archbishop together with the Council of the Realm issued the charter establishing the new university very much after the pattern of that at Paris. On October 7 of the same year it was opened.

The new university often languished and was sometimes closed for lack of support. It was not really established on a firm basis until the days of the great king, Gustavus Adolphus, who was just as distinguished for his administrative and cultural work as for his victories on the battlefield. He turned over to the university no less than three hundred farms from his own inheritance and thus gave it an independent position. During the period which is known as that of "Greater Sweden" Uppsala could show a series of eminent teachers such as Johannes Rudbeck, Schefferus, Berzelius, Linné, and Celcius. Among the great names in the nineteenth century the poet and historian Erik Gustaf Geijer and the philosopher Boström are perhaps best known. At present about fifty professors with a large force of instructors, assistants, and laboratory demonstrators guide the work of more than two thousand students.

The Norwegian Students' Association

By ANDERS ORBECK

THE "STUDENTERSAMFUND"—the Norwegian Students' Association—is far more than a mere organization of students. The part it has played in the nationalistic and liberal movements of the past century forms a large chapter in Norwegian history and to watch its activities is to receive an education in democratic practice. During my year in Oslo as a Fellow of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, I had an opportunity to attend its meetings, and though I had heard much about the Studentersamfund, it was not until I came in contact with it and saw it wielding an influence far too extensive to harmonize with our conception of a college society, that I began to glimpse the function it served, not only in the lives of the students, but in the affairs of the nation.

It is hardly too much to say that the Studentersamfund is what it is to-day—a sort of "national conscience," as some one has aptly put it—largely because of the impetus which the elder Björnson gave it some fifty years ago. In the first decade of its existence—it was founded in 1813 shortly after the establishment of the University—the students had devoted themselves somewhat modestly to literary and scientific considerations and somewhat more boisterously to sociability. In the 'twenties they had been drawn into the liberalizing currents then sweeping Europe, had declared for freedom and for Young Germany, had romantically affected the humble garb of the suffering masses, and had treated none too gently the city dude, to them the incarnation of tyranny, who unwarily came within their reach. Specifically they had, in face of the combined opposition of the ministry, the press, the University, the Swedish government, and the king, carried the day for the national observance of the Seventeenth of May. In the decade following, the Society had been rent by the memorable struggle between Wergeland and Welhaven—a struggle which reëchoed in every nook and corner of the land. But these occasional flurries had been followed by periods of apathy. It remained for Björnson to instil into the Studentersamfund a new spirit.

The election of Björnson to the presidency of the Society in 1869 precipitated a bitter fight between the *laissez faire* reactionaries and the visionary, still somewhat timid, liberals. Björnson was already a national figure, known for his idyllic novels, his saga dramas, his efforts in behalf of a national theater. There was always something of a challenge in the nature of Björnson, and he was never more of an issue than just at this time. His interests were shifting from the romantic scenes of the past to the sterner and more immediate realities of the present. He had begun to speculate on social problems. The commit-

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BJÖRNSTJERNE BJÖRNSSON

ment of the Studentersamfund to such an attitude, which his election to the presidency implied, was a challenge to the old order of things. The students were not slow in responding: they gathered around him, even those who had viewed his election with some misgivings, and hailed him the prophet of a new age. The conservatives everywhere sat uneasy and kept an eagle eye on him: they feared the contact of so flaming a mind with such inflammable material. Nor were they slow in opening their attack on him and the Studentersamfund. When Björnson declared himself a candidate for re-election the following spring, both camps mustered their forces for the encounter. The relatively small opposition in the Society was reënforced from the outside, by university professors, politicians, editors, government officials. The conservatives were not to be taken by surprise a second time. The bulk of the students and the liberals rallied around Björnson. The pre-election campaign raged hot and furious, in pamphlets, in the press, in cafés—everywhere. The night of the election is memorable in the history of the organization. The conservatives executed, under the leadership of two university professors, a carefully prepared plan, nicely calculated to consolidate and increase their ranks. They made overtures to Björnson to withdraw and thus save himself. But Björnson refused to retreat before he was beaten. They appealed to the "elder academicians" to step in and save the youth of the country from being led to ruin. It was not, so they said, Björnson, the poet and writer, whom in fact they honored and respected, that they attacked, but Björnson, the politician, the thinker, the reformer, the subversive demagogue, the potential revolutionist, who might at any time electrify the nation with a pronouncement in favor of a republic. It was as such, too, that Björnson in turn fought. In the protracted debate, which lasted far into the night, his defenders were not at all times equal to the attack, being less experienced than their opponents, but they remained firm in their sympathies and loyal to their leader. When the vote was finally taken, Björnson emerged victorious. Youth had won out. This fight over Björnson in the Studentersamfund was but a chapter in the larger struggle in the nation between the liberals and conservatives, and the Björnson victory was merely a forecast of the ultimate issue of the conflict. For the Studentersamfund it meant the beginning of a new era—an era of free and open discussion of all problems of interest to the society.

It is apparent that the Studentersamfund is more than a student affair. The students in attendance at the University constitute the nucleus, of course, and for them the Samfund serves the manifold purposes of our debating societies, literary and dramatic organizations, fraternities, and social clubs. But the membership in the society is open, and, it may be added, without any preliminary nomination, election, or initiation, not only to undergraduates, but to all graduates of the

University and to all members of the faculty. It thus becomes in a sense a society of academicians, old and young, cloistered and active, functioning as a public forum. There are obvious advantages in an organization of such latitude. The society becomes a part of the machinery of life and not a mere toy imitation. The business of living and the business of learning go hand in hand. There is injected into practical affairs something of the glow and fire of youthful idealism, and this youthful idealism is in turn supplied with the necessary nourishment and ballast. Thus speculation and experience, youth and age, meet and check each other, and in a world such as ours, in which the two can never be wholly reconciled, there is need of a place where they can meet on an equal footing.

The society's only prejudice is a passion for free and untrammelled discussion. There is nothing in religion, economics, government, science, literature, politics, that is not a proper subject for consideration, and no point of view which is not sure of a hearing. On the occasion of Georg Brandes' visit in 1922, it was recalled with some pride that, when some forty years before he had come to Oslo and had been denied the use of the University auditorium, the Studentersamfund, at that particular moment too in the hands of a group of conservatives, had come forth and invited him to speak from its platform. Within the organization there is room for everybody and all points of view. There is no attempt to reduce the diverse groups found within its fold to a species of harmony by the curtailment of their activities. There is, on the contrary, a penchant for conflict—the more pointed the better. "I confess," said the chairman in thanking a member of parliament, who had addressed the society at one of the first meetings I attended, "there was hardly a single point in your address with which I could personally agree. But I am none the less thankful for having heard it. I don't come here to listen to my own pet ideas. I know them full well already, and I can perhaps express them a little better than any one else. No—I come here to listen to things I don't believe in. It is frequently through our enemies that we learn most. I therefore thank you, on behalf of the Studentersamfund as well as on my own behalf, for the education you have given us to-night." Toleration could hardly go further. Any governing board which seeks to guide the course of the discussions too much will, as did the communist board of 1922, come to an untimely end.

The discussions are frank and the criticism relentless. There is no quarter asked and none given. A member of the Storting, who had addressed the society on conservatism, was given a most unmerciful flaying; not even the gratitude of the Society for his efforts in securing for its building fund a government grant of some hundred thousand kroner was allowed to stand in the way. One opponent referred to his address as a "wishy-washy fermentation which leaves us as much in

the fog as before we started" and which "offers not one single suggestion that really can be discussed." Another charged him with wanting to dress up "an old beggar (the parliamentary system) in a new coat" and challenged him, apropos of his assertion that there were no men of ability among the liberals, to produce conservatives to match Lövland and Gunnar Knudson. I had never heard such torrents of oratory. There is apparent in all their debates a conviction that, however necessary compromise is in practical life, there must be none in matters of the intellect. The discussions extend at times far into the night, and are often stormy: passions run high, and charges and countercharges fill the air; but they are always salutary and not infrequently clear away a great deal of rubbish.

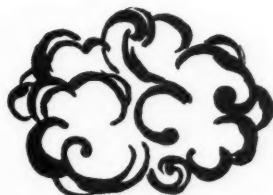
Ever since the days of Björnson the Studentersamfund has been a factor to be reckoned with in the affairs of the nation. It took a leading part in the fight for the national flag in the closing years of the last century, and during the crisis of 1905 it seemed almost like an adjunct to parliament itself. In the spring of 1923 it adopted, after an extended discussion, a resolution protesting against the Ruhr invasion and took the initiative in arranging a more general mass meeting for the same purpose. During the Danish-Norwegian semi-official discussions about the status of Greenland it protested emphatically against the chauvinistic attitude of the Norwegian press. A year ago it endorsed the proposed change in the name of the capital from Christiania to Oslo, a change which has since gone into effect.

In the fall of 1922 the Society scheduled a debate on "Marriage and Divorce" by a newly elected bishop and a distinguished feminist. The fundamentalists within the State Church, feeling that the recently enacted divorce laws were somewhat too liberal, had been preparing an amendment to be submitted to the Storting. The liberals naturally prepared to oppose the measure. The debate in the Studentersamfund was intended to bring the matter to a head. It did more: it disposed of it completely. I shall not detail the progress of the debate, from the genial bishop's sincere plea for the sacredness of marriage, to the feminist's more reasoned and realistic survey of the causes underlying divorce, and finally to the many impromptus which followed. The discussion soon narrowed down to the proposed amendment, and the bishop was forced to state that the action of the committee sponsoring the proposal was not to be considered the official action of the Church. The bishop's disavowal, for such his statement was generally understood to be, immediately and completely discredited the attempt of the committee. But the bishop was furthermore outwitted in his efforts to keep the matter out of the newspapers. He had prefaced his remarks with a request to press representatives not to report the discussion: the subject was a delicate one and misquotation, even when not intentional, could easily creep in. At the close of the discussion one

of the editors present rose and read a shorthand version of the retraction in order to verify it and thus obviate any possible misquotation. The bishop in the presence of the audience admitted its correctness in every detail. On the following day the newspapers carried a full, and so far as the actual issue went, an authenticated report of the proceedings. That was the last of the proposed amendment.

In the spring of 1923 the action of the Studentersamfund precipitated a change in the management of the National Theater. The National Theater, a semi-public and semi-official institution, had been under fire from time to time, the director being no longer considered, after a service of ten years, equal to the task. Most Americans would have been pleased and impressed with the quality of the offerings at the theater, but the public and the critics are not satisfied with occasional excellence. The appearance on the boards of an old farce, adapted from an English play, precipitated the storm. The Studentersamfund announced an address on "The National Theater—The Sick Man" as the program for its next meeting. The air was tense with expectation as the critics hastened to groom themselves for the onslaught. But the mere threat was sufficient. Three days before the meeting the director forestalled their calculations by resigning gracefully. The meeting was held, of course, but there was substituted an address on "The Needs of the National Theater," the speaker suggesting among other things that Max Reinhardt be invited to come and stage a play or two and thus demonstrate the latest in dramatic technique. With the appointment, a little later, of Björn Björnson as director, the atmosphere again grew tranquil for a time.

The Studentersamfund is indeed "the conscience of the nation."



Sanocrysin

Professor Möllgaard's New Treatment for Tuberculosis

By H. P. T. ÖRUM.

IN THE modern fight against tuberculosis Danish medical science has to its credit several very important victories. I may mention Professor Bernard Bang's introduction of the tuberculin test for cattle which has made it possible to insure that the stock on dairy farms is absolutely free from the dreaded disease. Another significant achievement is Professor Saugmann's application of modern surgery to the treatment of tuberculosis through the forcible injection of air into the pleura and the removal of ribs, by which method a large number of patients have been cured. The Danish National Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, under the leadership of such men as Professor Knud Faber, has for twenty-five years carried on a systematic campaign which has made it a model for similar associations in other countries.

Professor Holger Möllgaard's announcement of his new remedy for tuberculosis, named Sanocrysin from two words meaning health and gold, has roused great expectations in the medical world. It is not the first time that the world has looked hopefully to the researches of scientists who have been working toward a remedy for tuberculosis. The discovery of such a remedy was first announced by the great German bacteriologist, Robert Koch, who isolated the tubercle bacillus, and in 1890 invented tuberculin. The announcement created a sensation. The newspapers issued special editions. Great medical men went on a pilgrimage to Berlin. Alas, the promise was not fulfilled. Tuberculin is, however, still used every day in diagnosis both for animals and human beings, for the latter in the form of Pirquet's reaction which has taught us that at least 95 per cent of all adult persons have at one time or another been infected with tuberculosis, even though they have been able to throw off the infection through the natural defenses of the organism. Another German remedy devised by Friedmann was also a disappointment, and the same is unfortunately true of the vaccine invented by the Dane, Georg Dreyer, Professor at the University of Oxford, who, however, was successful in penetrating the fat capsule enveloping the bacillus. Researches are still being carried on in order to perfect his remedy.

Professor Möllgaard's remedy is of quite a different nature from those I have mentioned. It is a gold salt. Robert Koch discovered that salts of gold are highly destructive to tubercle bacilli, but in order to have effect they must enter the diseased tissues and penetrate the fatty envelope of the bacteria. Calmette had been experimenting



PROFESSOR HOLGER MÖLLGAARD

with this, but gave it up, as he thought the molecular structure of gold prevented a successful result. Chemically Professor Möllgaard's remedy is a sodium salt of aurithiosulphuric acid, in which the gold is so firmly bound that upon injection into the blood it does not act as a metallic salt or produce metallic poisoning even when used in fairly large quantities.

The effect of Sanocrysin is to destroy and decompose the tubercle bacilli when it is injected into the veins or muscles. The decomposition of the bacilli produces a strong secretion of poisons from their bodies, and it is the chief merit of Professor Möllgaard that he has introduced a serum treatment in conjunction with the Sanocrysin injection. He has arrived at this result by means of personally conducted experiments carried on over a period of three years at the Agricultural College. His subjects have been mice, guinea-pigs, calves, and at last monkeys. By persistent effort he has succeeded in making his experiments bear out his theoretical conception.

A cardinal point in his treatment is that the Sanocrysin injection is given simultaneously with the serum injection. The serum contains an anti-toxin which neutralizes the dangerous bacterial poisons. In very severe cases the serum is given before the injection of Sanocrysin; in lighter cases not before symptoms of poisoning are seen. In the most serious cases of tuberculosis it is impossible to protect the or-

ganism effectively even with the use of the serum, since the organs may be affected to such a degree that the slightest reaction is dangerous. Nevertheless even quite severe cases have yielded to treatment, and improvement or even complete recovery has followed.

Professor Möllgaard has experimented with all forms of tuberculosis common to animals and human beings. Experiments have proved that it is possible to cure calves which have been infected with from 800 to 2,500 million bacteria by inoculation in the veins, two or three weeks after they have been infected. At that time the animals had a temperature of 41 degrees Centigrade and were beginning to suffer from difficulty of breathing. Other animals which had been infected at the same time and were not treated died from 17 to 25 days after infection. After such strong infection it was found that, though the disease would yield to treatment, it was not possible to eradicate all traces of it, but a few bacilli would generally remain in the glands. In the case of lighter infection of perhaps 400 million bacilli a complete cure has been effected, as has been shown by inoculating guinea-pigs with matter from the lungs of calves that had been infected and cured.

In very severe cases of infection, where 4,000 or 5,000 million bacilli are present, a cure can be achieved only by beginning treatment on the same day as the infection. If treatment is begun about two weeks after infection it can not protect the animals against the tremendous development of poisons due to the growth of the bacteria.

If the tuberculous animals are treated at a time when the pulmonary affection is at a stage resembling pneumonia, the disease will disappear entirely leaving only microscopic traces. If, on the other hand, there is necrosis of the lung tissue, the dead tissues can not of course be replaced by new ones, but they pass to fibrous induration and calcify as is the case ordinarily on recovery. The remedy is injected with great caution and with frequent tests of the urine for albumen. The remedy is gradually discharged from the system in the course of four or five days and can still exercise its effect on the bacteria on the fifth or sixth day. It penetrates animal tissue very rapidly and even enters non-vascular tubercles, although the more the process of fibrous induration has progressed, the more slowly will the remedy penetrate to the bacteria.

Most interesting is the treatment of human beings, and favorable results have already been obtained by Dr. K. Secher, physician in chief at the Bispebjerg hospital, and by Professors Bie and Knud Faber. It is always easier to treat a freshly infected animal than a human being who has suffered long from the disease and is perhaps already weakened by it.

The preparation of the serum which is the main feature of the treatment is done at the State Serum Institute. A stable with more than one hundred calves has been established for the purpose, and it is

proposed to have this enlarged to include over a thousand calves and a large number of horses. A factory has also been established to supply the whole world with the remedy, the name of which has already been registered and patented everywhere. It will be distributed through the well known firm, Parke Davis and Company.

When Professor Möllgaard delivered his epoch-making lecture in the Medical Society in Copenhagen, the remedy had not yet been distributed, but it was expected that this would be done in the course of a few weeks, inasmuch as Professor Möllgaard has already written a book which will appear in English giving a very full description of his experiments and of the remedy and its use. Naturally a series of experiments will be made in other countries before a more extensive use of the remedy is attempted, as a great deal of experience is necessary in order to handle it, but it is thought that the factory will be able to supply the world market in the course of a few months.

Professor Möllgaard's lecture as well as Dr. Secher's account of the first cases treated by him have been received with marked approval by Danish physicians and not least by the greatest authorities in the medical world. Apart from the promises which it will be a matter for the future to fulfill or to disappoint, the experimental basis is so thorough that it belongs with the greatest achievements in the history of medical science.

Our confidence in the remedy is still further strengthened by the uncompromising honesty and sobriety which characterized both lectures. Criticism was felt to be vigilant, and the disappointments sustained were neither concealed nor glossed over. The less fortunate results obtained at first may undoubtedly be attributed to imperfect knowledge as to the proper doses, a matter that must of course be learned by experimenting.

The stroke of genius in Professor Möllgaard's treatment is the combination of Sanocrysin with a serum which acts as an antidote to the poison produced. By the use of Sanocrysin certain forces are deliberately let loose in the organism. The salient point in future experimentation will be whether these forces can be controlled. It will be necessary to learn to understand the individual cases and to estimate the proportion of the doses to be administered.

The treatment constitutes an absolute revolution in medicine. Instead of the old motto *nil nocere* (do no harm) a procedure is inaugurated which is of a boldness hitherto reserved for surgery. But this boldness is justified by the long series of careful experiments on animals which Professor Möllgaard has been carrying on in masterly fashion for years.

The results which have even now been obtained open a perspective of a world in which tuberculosis may be effectively cured and this scourge thus removed from humanity. The achievement will redound to the lasting honor of Danish medical science.

A Giver of Gifts

Translated from the Old Norse by HENNING LARSEN

This story is taken from the Old Norse manuscript *Morkenskinna*, so called because it was written on dark parchment. It contains a collection of king's sagas composed by an Icelfander in the thirteenth century. The episode here related took place about 1050, and gives an interesting picture of life as lived by the far-faring Norsemen of that day. Audun goes from his home in Iceland by the West-Firths on a trip that is expected to last three years. He spends the winter at Möre on the west coast of Norway, sails to Greenland and spends the second winter there, then journeys southward through Norway to the Danish king whose fame has reached him. From Denmark he goes on a pilgrimage to Rome, for which the king gives him funds in return for his gift of the bear. He returns sick and impoverished, but is restored to health and lifted to opulence by the gifts of the king. The finer qualities of the old Norsemen are well illustrated here, their generosity, their courtesy, and not least the bright side of their gambling spirit—the willingness to stake their all on a single impulse.

*Hail to the giver! A guest has come;
Where shall the stranger sit?*

Hovamol (Bellows' translation.)

A MAN hight Audun, by kin from the West-Firths, and poor in property. He went abroad upon the advice of Thorstein, a good bondi, and of Thorir, the captain of the ship, who had spent the winter with Thorstein. Audun had also been there and had worked for Thorir; he got as pay the journey and Thorir's protection. Before he boarded the ship, Audun paid out almost all he had to provide for his mother for three years. And now they fared out thence, and it went well with them. That winter Audun was with Thorir; he had his home at Möre. The summer after, they went out to Greenland and spent the winter there.

It is told that Audun there buys a bear, a great treasure, and that he pays therefor his all. And the summer after they fare back to Norway and arrive safely. Audun has his bear with him, thinking to go south to Denmark and give it to King Sweyn. And as he comes south in the land where King Harold is, he goes up out of his ship and leads with him the bear and there hires lodgings.

The king was told that a bear had come there, a great prize, and that an Icelfander owned it. The king straightway sent for him; Audun came before the king and greeted him well. The king received his greetings favorably and then asked, "Do you own a great treasure in form of a bear?" He said he owned a certain beast. Said the king, "Will you sell us the bear for what you paid for it?" He

answers, "Not at all, lord." "Will you, then," says the king, "that I pay twice that? That would seem more fair if you have paid your all for it." "Nor that, lord," said he. The king asked, "Will you then give it me?" "No, lord," answered Audun. "What then will you do with it?" asked the king. "I will," said he, "fare on to Denmark and give it to King Sweyn." King Harold says, "Are you so witless that you have not heard of the war between these lands, or do you think your luck so great that you can get through with treasures where others can not get through alive though their journey be needful?" Audun answered, "Lord, that is in your power; but nothing else will I agree to than what I have already planned." Then said the king, "Why should it not be as you wish? But come to me on your return and tell me how King Sweyn rewards you. You may be a man of luck." "That I promise," said Audun.

He fares now south along the coast and east to Viken and thence to Denmark. But now all his money is spent and he needs must beg food both for himself and the bear. He comes upon a certain steward of King Sweyn's, who was called Aki, and begs of him food for himself and his bear. "I intend," he says, "to give King Sweyn the bear." Aki offers to sell him food, if he so wishes. Audun says he has nothing wherewith to pay. "But I wish," he added, "that it might be brought about that I might take the bear to the king." "I will furnish whatever you need for the finding of the king, but in turn I want half share in the bear; and take into consideration that your bear may die, for you two need much food and your money is gone; and then it will come to pass that you are without a bear."

And as he considered this, Audun deemed it not untrue what the steward said. They agreed then that he should give to Aki half rights in the bear, and that the king later should judge all. They agreed then to fare straightway to the king. And so they did; and both went then before the king and stood before the tables.

The king wondered who this man might be, whom he did not know, and asked then of Audun, "Who art thou?" He answered, "I am an Icelfander, lord, and I have now come from Greenland and over Norway, for I intended to bring you this bear. I bought it with all my possessions. But now I have come to a pretty pass, for I own only half a bear." And he tells then what had passed between him and Aki, the steward. The king said, "Is it true, Aki, what he tells?" "That is true," said he. "And did you deem that proper when I had placed you in a high station to hamper or hinder a man that tried to bring me a treasure for which he has given his all? King Harold, though our enemy, let the man fare in peace. Consider how proper that would be for you! It would be fitting that you be killed, but that shall not be. You shall instead fare out of my land and never again come before my eyes. But to you, Audun, I owe as much thanks as

though you gave me the bear wholly; and do thou stay with me."

He accepts that and remains with Sweyn. After some time had passed, Audun said to the king, "I am anxious to depart now, lord." The king, rather slow in his reply, said, "What do you want, since you will not stay with us?" He replied, "I want to fare south." "Had you not so good a plan," said the king, "I should oppose your going." Now the king gave him much silver, and he set out with the pilgrims to Rome. The king arranged everything for his going and bade him come there again on his return.

Now he went his way until he came to Rome. And when he had staid there as long as he wished, he set out on the return. He gets then a great illness and grows powerfully lean. In this way is spent all the silver the king gave him for his faring; therefore he turns beggar and asks food as he goes. Now he is shorn and miserable to look at.

At Easter he came back to Denmark, to the place where the king was. But he did not dare to show himself, and staid in an aisle of the church thinking to meet the king as he went to mass in the evening. But when he saw the king and the guard richly robed, he did not dare to show himself. And when the king went to the banquet in the hall, Audun ate outside as is the custom of pilgrims before casting aside staff and bag.

And in the evening as the king went to vespers, Audun thought to meet him; but his apprehensions, already great, increased much now that the guardsmen were drunk. And when they returned the king noticed a man who he thought had not the boldness to step forward to meet him. And now as the guard went in, the king turned back and said, "Now let him come forward who seeks me." Then Audun advanced and knelt before the king, but scarcely did the king recognize him. As soon as the king realized who he was, he took Audun by the hand and bade him be welcome. "You have changed much," said he, "since last we met," and he led him in. When the courtiers saw him, they laughed. To them the king said, "Not at all need you laugh at him; far better has he cared for his salvation than you."

The king let a bath be prepared for him and gave him clothes. Audun now remained with him.

It is told that during the spring the king invites Audun to stay and offers to make him his cup-bearer and show him honor. Audun says, "May God reward thee, lord, for all the honor you show me, but I fare now out to Iceland." The king says, "That seems to me a strange choice." Audun answers, "I could not at all remain in high honor here and have my mother tread the beggar's path in Iceland; and now there is an end to the provisions I made for her before I fared away." The king replied, "Well is that spoken and manfully. Perchance you are a man of luck. This alone could reconcile me to your going away. But remain now with me till the ship is ready." He does so.

One day, along in spring, the king went down to the docks where men were loading ships for different ports—the Baltic lands, Saxland, Sweden, and Norway. Then he and Audun came to a fair ship, and men were busy loading it. Then asked the king, "How like you this ship, Audun?" "Well, lord," answered he. "This ship will I give thee," said the king, "to reward thee for the bear." Audun thanked him for the gift as best he knew.

And as time passed and the ship was ready, King Sweyn said to Audun, "Now since you will away, I shall not hinder you. But I have heard that harbors are scarce in your land, and the coasts are rugged and dangerous for ships. Supposing you are wrecked and lose both ship and cargo, then little is there to show that you have found King Sweyn and given him a great gift." Then the king gave him a leather bag full of silver, saying, "Anyway you are not fee-less, though you lose the ship, if you keep this. But mayhap you lose the money also; little will you then profit by having found King Sweyn and given him a great gift." The king drew then a ring from his finger and gave to Audun. "Though such ill should befall you that you lose both the ship and the money, you are not without anything if you reach land, for many a man has gold upon him in shipwreck. It can still be seen that you have found Sweyn the king if you keep your ring. But that I rede you, that you never part with it unless to reward some uncommon favor. Then give the ring; for it is a fitting gift for men of high estate. And fare now hale!"

Now Audun sets out to sea and reaches Norway. Here he has his wares brought ashore, and that was a greater task than when last he visited that country. He fares next to seek King Harold to fulfill his promise; and he greets the king well. King Harold receives his greeting well. "Sit down," quoth he, "and drink with us!" And Audun did so.

Then asked King Harold, "How did King Sweyn reward you for the bear?" Audun answered, "Lord, in that he received it of me." The king spoke, "I would have done that much. How else did he reward you?" Audun answers, "He gave me money for a journey south." Then says King Harold, "To many men King Sweyn gives money for journeys or for other things, though they do not bring him treasures. What more?" "He offered to make me his cup-bearer and to show me great honor." "That was well done," says the king, "but he rewarded you further." Said Audun, "He gave me a ship with cargo of the kind that brings best returns here in Norway." "That was a kingly gift, but I would have paid you as well. Did he give you still more?" Audun said, "He gave me a leather pouch full of silver, and called me not poor if I kept this, though I lost the ship on the Iceland coast." The king said, "That was nobly done, and that I would not have done; I should have considered myself quits had I given you the ship. Did he reward

you further?" "Assuredly, lord," says Audun, "he gave me also this ring which I have upon my hand, saying that it might so-come to pass that I lost the money but I would not be without wealth if I kept the ring. And he bade me not give it away except to reward some uncommon kindness. And now I have met it; for you might have taken both the bear and my life, but you let me pass in peace where others might not go."

The king received the ring graciously and gave in return good gifts before they parted. Audun saved his wealth for his return to Iceland, and fared thither that summer and considered himself the luckiest of men.

Crown Prince Olav at Oxford



PRINCE OLAV IN HIS OXFORD GOWN

ONE OF the recent recruits to the growing corps of international students is Prince Olav, the popular heir to the Norwegian throne, who last autumn matriculated at Oxford. Prince Olav has been educated under the same conditions as any other youth in Norway. He attended Halling's school in Christiania and took his *artium* in 1921. He then entered the Military Academy and a few months ago received his commission as an officer. At Oxford Prince Olav is studying economics and international law. His college is Balliol, from which so many of the great men of England have come. His rooms there are of Spartan simplicity and the furnishings so shabby, writes a Norwegian correspondent, that "a servant girl would scorn them." Athletic circles in Oxford are welcoming the Prince, who is an all round athlete and is especially expected to strengthen the skiing team of the University. Among other royalties who have studied at Oxford are Prince Olav's grandfather, King Edward, and his cousin, the present Prince of Wales.

A Message from Norway's Prime Minister

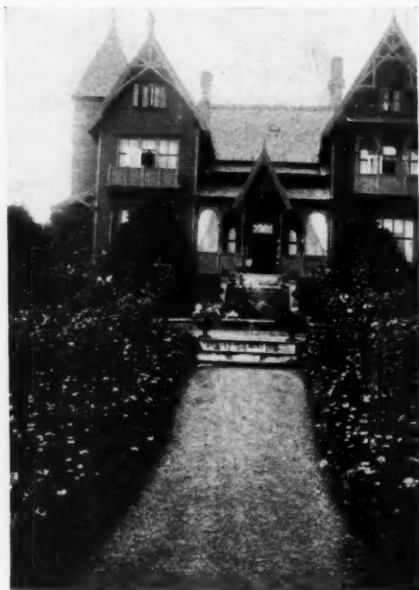
WHEN I visited the United States, in 1921 and again in 1924, I was strongly and favorably impressed by the affection and the sense of solidarity which the Americans of Norwegian descent showed both to their new country and to their old homeland. From that time I have, to a greater degree than before, understood the importance for Norway of keeping up not only the material but also the cultural intercourse with our kinsfolk over there.

We can contribute very much to fructifying and enriching one another's life. Norway needs the open windows toward the great world outside. The impulses and ideas which come to us from the young and democratic people of the United States bring a much-needed change of air here at home, while for the Norwegians abroad the sense of belonging to an old, highly developed race with sound roots far back in history must be a source of pride and joy.

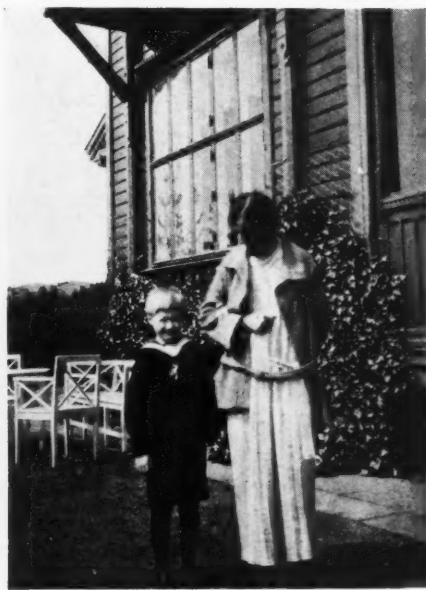
JOH. LUDW. MOWINCKEL.



PRIME MINISTER MOWINCKEL.



THE MOWINCKEL HOMESTEAD, NEAR BERGEN



Fru MOWINCKEL AND HER LITTLE SON

Swedish Inventions

By HOWARD MINGOS

II

The High Vacuum Drying Process

TWO YEARS ago Albert Forselles, an engineer of Stockholm, Sweden, proved before a group of experts that he could take a tree, freshly cut in the forest, and within four days have it ready for use in the finest kind of cabinet work. He had invented the first practical vacuum pump, practical in the sense that it would create a complete vacuum and hold it continuously for indefinite periods.

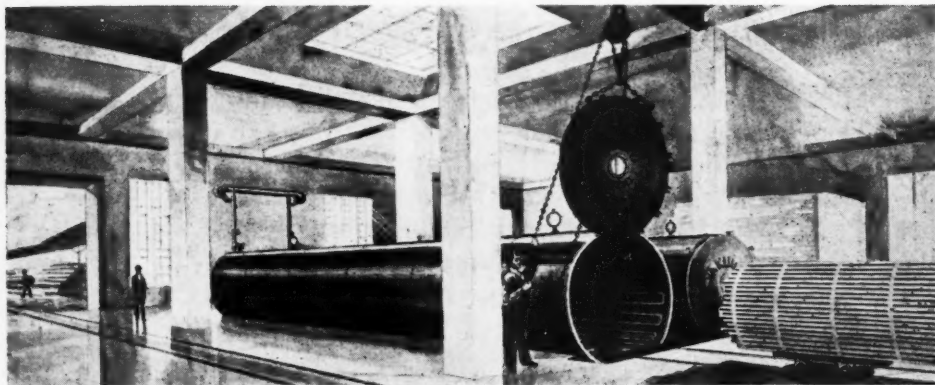
To-day it is known as Forselles' high vacuum drying process, and it is making a tremendous stir in industrial circles throughout the world. Take lumber for example. There are many methods of curing lumber, but until the Swedish engineer developed his machine, there was only one means of securing good woods and that was to store the lumber for years until it had dried naturally. Imagine the cost and the waste involved.

The lumber ties up for years all the money invested in it. There are heavy insurance charges and expenses incident to piling it up and moving it about. Then to secure woods for fine work that lumber thus naturally dried must be steam-dried, another item of expense and waste of time. The Forselles method produces the best kind of cured lumber in three or four days where years have been required to affect a somewhat similar result.

Forselles employs a gigantic cylinder, say one holding some 4,000 board feet of lumber, in logs or ripped. After the air-tight ends of the cylinder have been clamped in place, a special centrifugal pump is started. It gradually creates a vacuum which is approximately perfect and which remains a practically complete vacuum as long as it may be needed.

Low pressure steam coils heat the interior of the cylinder to any degree desired; but because of the efficient vacuum the heat necessary is far below the temperature which has always been used before and which has often damaged the lumber before it could be partly dried. In this Forselles cylinder the moisture is drawn out of the heart of the wood first of all and then on until the surface is dry. It has been found that an entire piece of wood is uniformly cured by this method, and too, there is no fibre damage, because of the low heat employed. Sometimes cracks which have existed in the logs disappear during the process.

Forselles, by his invention, has made it possible to dry a thousand feet of lumber for about one dollar. His secret lies in maintaining a constant vacuum with his pump, something which none other has been



INSTALLATION OF TWO VACUUM DRYER CYLINDERS USING THE FORSELLES SYSTEM

able to do. Because it can be operated at such low temperatures it has been found useful in countless other ways, such as drying grain without destroying its germinating properties and rendering it useless as seed. It has been proved practicable in the manufacture of explosives, fractionizing of oil, curing foodstuffs, and the making of beet sugar, for by means of the vacuum every trace of sugar may be extracted.

There are many other possibilities yet to be determined. The Forselles process is in use in Sweden, Finland, and Japan; and is now being introduced in the United States and Canada.

The First Peoples College in America

THE POCONO Peoples College, like the Folk High School of Denmark, is an attempt to reinstate culture as a communal tradition. The slogan of "the spoken word" of the Folk High School movement is here associated with Milton's declaration that "Books are not absolutely dead things, but do contain a potency of life in them to be as active as that soul was whose progeny they are."

Some of the most remarkable modern developments of creative life, like the rise of poetry and drama in Ireland, the phenomenal Little Theater movement of this country, the youth movements of Germany and China, in no small measure resemble, in relation to their release of creative energy, the extraordinary contribution of the Scandinavian schools. Bertrand Russell has probably revealed the secret of these inspiring examples in his insistence upon creative impulses becoming the basis of culture, and in the need for fellowship as exemplified in the history of such achievements.

In the actual task of awakening American youth to a realization of its creative possibilities, genuine recreation can be turned to excellent account in releasing the personality by overcoming that curious imprisoning of the vital faculties which often accompanies the routine employment in business and factory life.

The presentation of the subjects of higher education—history, community life, science, literature, and biography—at the Pocono Peoples College bears a direct relation to actual contemporary life, with its complex individual and social opportunities and problems of adjustment. The subject matter of modern drama and its enormous influence illustrate the power of culture over the lives of men and women when it bears this relation to the realities of existence. In this scheme of things obviously discussion is of central importance.

In Denmark and other European countries, the raising of the standards of citizenship accomplished by the Folk High Schools has been indirectly responsible for a new spirit entering into the tackling of social and industrial problems by co-operation. This is a preferable method to that of emphasizing class feeling and antagonisms, and will be a valuable contribution to American citizenship.

The Pocono Peoples College is situated at Henryville, Pennsylvania, in the heart of the Pocono mountains, and is on the top of a hill overlooking the Paradise Valley and surrounded by extensive pine woods. In this beautiful environment, the teachers and students will assemble on February 15, 1925, to write the history of the second year of the first American Peoples College.

Current Events

U. S. A.

¶ As President Coolidge gets ready for his full term of four years beginning March the fourth, the actual results of the election are now recorded as showing that the President had a popular plurality of 7,339,827, the largest ever given a presidential candidate. ¶ President Coolidge made two important speeches in Chicago in December in which he discussed the needs of American agriculture and the relations of the United States to present day world problems. An interesting feature of the Chicago visit was the fact that the President and his party traveled in an ordinary Pullman train, foregoing even a special car as an example of economy, and saving \$1,700 for the nation. ¶ Acceptance by the American Government of the invitation from the League of Nations to participate in the international conference on the traffic in arms, munitions, and implements of the war to be held at Geneva the coming spring was announced by Secretary Hughes as an indication of the administration's greater readiness to meet the powers on a common ground. ¶ That America should spend \$110,000,000 annually for the next twenty years on new construction for the navy, if its fleets are to be maintained on an equality with Great Britain's in all its branches, and superior to Japan's, thus carrying out the 5-5-3 ratio, was testified to as necessary by Secretary of the Navy Wilbur before the House sub-committee on Naval Appropriations. ¶ Capital, as represented by August Belmont, and labor as represented by Samuel Gompers, sustained serious losses in the deaths of these two well known men within a few days of each other. Mr. Gompers, who as president of the American Federation of Labor had attended the inauguration of President Calles in Mexico City, became suddenly ill and died in San Antonio on the way to his home. He had been head of the Federation of Labor for more than forty years. His funeral partook of the nature of a state affair. ¶ Benefactions out of the ordinary during the closing months of 1924 were those of James B. Duke, who created a trust fund of \$40,000,000 to found a college and aid charities, and of George Eastman whose gift of \$12,500,000 in stock of the Eastman Kodak Company was converted into cash amounting to \$20,570,000 for the benefit of four universities. ¶ Memorial exercises in honor of Woodrow Wilson were held in the House of Representatives with Dr. Edwin Anderson Alderman, President of the University of Virginia, delivering the eulogy on the late President. ¶ Lord Robert Cecil arrived in this country to receive the first annual prize of \$25,000, awarded by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation "for meritorious service of a public character tending to the establishment of peace through justice."

Denmark

¶ Political controversies continue to occupy the Copenhagen press, and the opposition newspapers make it clear that the Social-Democratic power now in the saddle will have to use all its resources so as to defend itself against the attacks on the régime of Premier Stauning. ¶ One of the more recent incidents furnishing ammunition for the opposition was the German elections with the voting in South Slesvig having its particular bearing on the situation in the Danish province of South Jutland. The Danish vote in Flensburg, for instance, according to the *Berlingske Tidende*, suffered a decline to 3304 as against the May vote of 4253. In other words, the Social-Democratic tendency is believed to have acted detrimental to Danish interests south of the Eider. ¶ Next to politics it is the position of the Danish Krone that focuses attention in the capital, as well as through the country. Efforts are still making toward a better co-operation of the various parties in order to enhance the value of the currency. Here it is the relation of the National Bank to the economic life of the country that finds a divided opinion among the three leading parties. As for the Conservative People's party, it takes the view that the National Bank's policy is for the best interests of both the urban populations and the farmers. ¶ The disarmament question, which during the closing months of 1924 was of uppermost consideration in the Rigsdag and without, while as vital as ever, is now largely concerned with Denmark as the key to the Baltic. The Danish military-political position is, in fact, determined by what the Sound means to the country and the neighbors. ¶ Then again, to understand the relative position of Denmark and Sweden in former times, as bearing on to-day, it must be realized that back of whatever military activities engaged these two countries, it was always a possible commercial advantage that proved the leading incentive. ¶ Those who now are responsible for the peaceful relations of Denmark with other nations insist that the Baltic problem has been restored to its former importance following the World War, because the changes that have taken place along the borders of the Baltic are greater than anywhere else. Nine countries are now depending on passage through the Sound and the Belts as their foreign trade outlet. ¶ Extensive preparations are under way in Copenhagen to care for the many interesting objects brought home by Knud Rasmussen from his Greenland expedition. The collection is composed of more than 20,000 separate items. It is expected that it will take at least two years to classify and arrange the collection. ¶ The apprehension of Bishop Anton Bast, who is charged with having unlawfully appropriated to his own use money belonging to his church, caused little less than a sensation, and his friends are indignant. Bishop Bast is well known in the United States.

Norway

¶ The new Rauma Railway through Romsdalen between Björli and Aandalsnes, which was opened by King Haakon November 29, is expected to become of great importance, not only to the tourist traffic but also commercially by putting the fishing districts on the western coast in direct connection with Oslo. The country through which the railway passes has for many years been one of the favourite holiday resorts in Norway. Perhaps no other part of the country is more loved by foreign visitors. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has visited Romsdalen twice in recent years, making Aandalsnes the centre for various trips to the mountain districts. ¶ The new railway is a wonderful feat of engineering. It runs in extremely difficult country, through several tunnels, and from the train fine views of the Trolldind and other mountain ranges may be seen. One of the most interesting features of the new line are the stone viaducts built high above the river Rauma. The length of the railway from Aandalsnes to Dombaas is 70 miles. The line has been under construction since 1912 and has cost about 45 million kroner. ¶ A Norwegian British conference was held in Oslo in the last days of November to discuss questions regarding the territorial waters, especially coast fishing by trawlers. An official communiqué said that as the delegations were not empowered to commit their respective governments, they could do no more than submit the proposals of the two delegations to the governments. Although the communiqué is very cautiously worded, *Tidens Tegn* thinks that it may be interpreted as meaning that an agreement has been reached by the negotiators. ¶ A Norwegian concern has obtained from the Soviet government a big mining and oil concession on the east coast of the Caspian Sea containing 12,000 square kilometers. The concession is for 35 years, the Soviet being entitled to buy half the yield of minerals and naphtha. ¶ The international Olympic Committee has, for climatic reasons, decided that Holland shall not arrange the winter sport section of the Olympic games of 1928. *Aften-posten* recommends that Norway should undertake the necessary arrangements, which, the paper holds, would be successful both from the sporting and the financial standpoint. ¶ The leader of the Norwegian Whaling Expedition to the Ross Sea, Captain Larsen, died in the beginning of December on board the *Sir James Clark* in the Ross Sea. Captain Larsen was a pioneer of Norwegian whaling in the Antarctic and had participated in several scientific expeditions. ¶ The stevedores in Haugesund, the fishing centre on the southwestern coast of Norway, have sent a letter to the Norwegian government, protesting against the demand of the Soviet government that herring cargoes to Russia should be handled only by Trade Union workers. Only one fifth of the stevedores of Haugesund are members of the union.

Sweden

¶ This year the Nobel festival was not held on the usual day, December 10, because none of the recipients were present to receive their prizes. Only two of the five awards were made, namely the prize for literature to the Polish author, W. S. Reymont, and that for medicine to the Hollander, Professor Einthoven. The former was prevented by illness from being present, and the latter was just about to start on a lecture tour to America, which he considered sufficient reason for not attending in person. The Nobel festival was not held any year during the war and not in the year 1907 when the death of King Oscar II prevented any celebration; but the present year is the first time it has been inhibited by the failure of the prize-winners to appear. There is a feeling in Sweden that the recipients in recent years have treated the honor a little too nonchalantly and that, if they wish to receive their prize, they ought to conform with the rules of the Nobel Institute and appear in person to deliver the lecture which is a stipulated condition. There has even been talk of making the rules stricter.

¶ The illness of the Prime Minister, which extended over some time and culminated in an attack of inflammation of the lungs shortly before New Year, has been a considerable hindrance in carrying out the program of the new Branting ministry. Next to the question of military defenses, social legislation occupies the largest place in the plans for future activities. ¶ Prime Minister Branting—who, incidentally, is the first man in Sweden to be called to this post three times—has declared the policy of the government in regard to the Geneva proposal for disarmament as being one of waiting to see what action will be taken by other nations. Meanwhile a Commission has been appointed to investigate the legal aspects of the case and the political consequences that would follow upon either consent or refusal to conform with the Geneva proposal. The chairman of the commission is former Prime Minister Edén. ¶ Fires of unusual extent have ravaged certain places in Sweden, and it is thought at least in one of these that it is a case of arson. The lumber yard at Hällefors mill in Värmland was totally consumed by fire causing a loss of about two million kronor. It is said to be the most destructive fire in Swedish Bergslagen within the memory of man. About a week later the electric company Eck's machine factory at Partille near Göteborg was burned. The damage is estimated at three million kronor. ¶ According to the latest statistics the value of all taxable real property in Sweden is 15,900,000,000 kronor. The income of the people—banks and business companies excepted—is 4,300,000,000 kronor, of which 3,200,000,000 kronor is wages, salaries, etc., and 346,000,000 income on capital. The income tax brings in 105,300,000 kronor. ¶ A wireless station has been completed at Grimeton near Kungsbacka on the western coast.

Books

A HAPPY LIFE

Recollections of a Happy Life. By Maurice Francis Egan. New York: George H. Doran Company. 1924. \$4.00.

When President Roosevelt offered Maurice Francis Egan a diplomatic post he said, "Perhaps Portugal, a Catholic country, would suit you better." "No, not at all," Dr. Egan replied, "I shall probably meet too many Catholics in the next world, and I do not always find them so very amusing here."

How much more tolerant religions would be if more of us had the happy mental balance to mingle perfectly reverent jests with our piety. In his "Recollections" Dr. Egan tells the story of a friend who was rehearsing his sins in the confessional for the first time. When he paused for breath the priest was ominously silent, and the miserable man became panic-stricken lest the father confessor had gone to fetch a policeman! I could add many personal footnotes of this nature to the "Recollections." One day in Copenhagen Dr. Egan asked me to luncheon "informally" at the Legation. When I came, judge my consternation to find an assemblage of the best wit and beauty of the leading Roman Catholic families of Denmark. I was the only Protestant present, and they turned volley after volley of pleasantries and learning upon me, asking me to defend my faith. Dr. Egan finally rapped on his sparkling glass of Burgundy to check the laughter at my discomfiture. "Poor Leach," he cried, "he is just as good a Christian as we are, but alas! he has never studied theology!"

It is easy to understand why the Danes loved him and why he stayed in Denmark eleven years. When I said once at a dinner party that the Danes are the most intellectual of all peoples, Dr. Egan corrected me, "Not the most intellectual,—the most civilized. They understand best how to create joy out of living." The

quiet generous hand-clasp, the mirth of a chatty evening *en famille*, the merry jest at the expense of little personal idiosyncrasies, the love of good music extracted from a battered parlor organ, the "Oh! Oh's!" of appreciation of color in a five-cent sky-rocket,—joyous minutiae like these in Denmark relieve the "peril, toil, and pain" of the day's work. And this "peril, toil, and pain," was of the fabric of Dr. Egan's daily life. I have seen him in the midst of an afternoon reception, internally tortured by pain, but supporting his legation and his hospitality by furtively writing a sonnet on the back of an envelope lying on the piano.

In all his bubbling humor there was not a thrust of bitterness. In his last chapter he writes, "I can never forgive myself for not having been keener to discover means of helping others." Of all he had, he gave spontaneously. One morning in Copenhagen he asked me to go with him to the tailor to order a new dinner jacket. "Why, Dr. Egan," I exclaimed, "you purchased a new tuxedo only last week!" "True," he replied wistfully, "but an American boy came stranded to the Legation yesterday, and I told Hans to give him a job assisting him waiting at the table. Last night, before our dinner party, Hans came in and reminded me that the poor boy hadn't a stitch of clothes to his name except what he came in."

To-day a realization has come over me which relieves one keen disappointment. I have always wondered why Dr. Egan in his writings did not go deeper into the life and folklore of the Danish common people whom he understood and loved. Instead, his humorous pen preferred to move about among the bric-a-brac and wooden conventionalities of the life at court. Now this is explained; Egan's own mind was vastly more interesting, more rich and variegated, than anything in his environment—even Danish environment, and that is high praise.

Once Georg Brandes turned on me

sharply in conversation: "Egan! a voluminous writer, a genial personality, but no great poet." "No?" I replied, hesitatingly, "not great in the sense that you are a great critic, but a very real poet for all that." And now we have seen the last of Maurice Francis Egan's thirty-eight published books, and the last of them is the best of them all: not his hero Sexton Maginnis this time, or even St. Francis of Assisi, but Egan himself, laughing through his pain, generous, yes, a very spark of the divine!

H. G. L.

PEACEFUL IMPERIALISM

European Bankruptcy and Emigration. By Helmer Key, Ph.D., London; Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1924. With 2 maps.

The whole urge and ache of over-population in Europe to-day and the promise of a general cure through vast migrations to comparatively unexploited lands form the subject of Dr. Helmer Key's book, *European Bankruptcy and Emigration*. This volume in English is based on the Swedish work which was published last year, following the author's stirring series of articles in *Svenska Dagbladet*, in Stockholm, of which he is the editor-in-chief.

Since Germany has a surplus population of about 20,000,000, which she can never hope to feed within her present boundaries, argues Dr. Key, the solution of the reparations difficulties by foisting a great loan upon her will not *ipse facto* avert calamity in Central Europe. Italy, England, and most of the other European nations are also heavily over-populated, and their problems of unemployment are becoming increasingly difficult to solve. Furthermore, competition on the part of American and Asiatic countries has become so severe during the last decade that Europe must find new markets or suffer economic ruin. Meanwhile vast areas of Central and South America, with almost incredible wealth of natural resources, remain unexploited.

Here is an international predicament which can be solved, according to Dr. Key, by promoting emigration on a large scale to American countries south of the United States, especially those bordering on the Pacific Ocean. This will relieve the pressure in Europe while creating new markets presumably favorable to the mother countries which have furnished the settlers for the new colonies. The rôle of the United States in these huge colonization schemes might properly be that of financier, and thus she, too, would secure important new spheres of influence.

Throughout the book Dr. Key sounds the alarm of the "yellow peril" and its menace to white civilization. The main strategy of the Oriental peoples, marshalled by Japan, also over-populated, is to gain mastery of the Pacific, not only by increasing their power in the Far East, but also by "peaceful penetration" of the western regions of the Americas. It is this latter movement, warns the author, which must be counteracted in time.

Dr. Key writes in a clear, forceful style, with considerable appeal to the imagination. He is well-informed, and his reasoning carries conviction. *European Bankruptcy and Emigration* is a book that can be enjoyed by any one. It is a long while since a problem so large has received a treatment so simple and satisfying.

VICTOR OSCAR FREEBURG.

The Norwegian Tourist Association

The Norwegian Tourist Association has issued its third yearbook in the new series, conforming to the plan adopted in 1921. This volume for 1924 is particularly devoted to the eastern part of Norway, especially the extensive, wooded regions near the national capital. The text is accompanied by a large number of excellent illustrations, many of them full-page.

The American-Scandinavian Foundation

For better intellectual relations between the American and Scandinavian peoples, by means of an exchange of students, publications, and a Bureau of Information—

Officers: *President*, Hamilton Holt; *Vice presidents*, John G. Bergquist, John A. Gade and C. S. Peterson; *Treasurer*, H. Esk, Möller; *Secretary*, James Creese; *Literary Secretary*, Hanna Astrup Larsen; *Counsel*, Henry E. Almberg; *Auditors*, David Elder & Co.

Government Advisory Committees: *Danish*—A. P. Weis, Chief of the Department of the Ministry of Education, Chairman; *Norwegian*—K. J. Hougen, Chief of the Department of Church and Education, Chairman. The Swedish Government is represented in the Swedish American Foundation (below).

Co-operating Bodies: *Sweden*—Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen, Regeringsgatan 27-29, Stockholm, Svante Arrhenius, President; Ira Nelson Morris, Honorary President; J. P. Seeburg, Honorary Vice-President; Eva Fröberg, Secretary; *Denmark*—Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, M. I. T. C. Clan, President; N. Feilberg, Secretary, Stjerneborg Alle 8; *Norway*—Norge-Amerika Fondet, Lille Strandgade 1, Oslo, K. J. Hougen, Chairman; Sigurd Folkestad, Secretary.

A Motto for Associates

We recommend to our Associates a motto for the new year. It is *double our membership in 1925*.

Since its establishment in 1911 the Foundation has proved adequately its usefulness as an American institution and its claim on the support of every American who has an interest in the Scandinavian countries. The REVIEW is the symbol of co-operation between the Trustees and officers of the Foundation and the Associates of the Foundation scattered throughout the United States. It is not an easy undertaking to keep before the American public a magazine which creditably represents any one section of the world's people. Other such institutions are usually subsidized heavily or fail. With the help of our Associates and the support of firms who appreciate the usefulness of the Foundation in encouraging even commercial relations with the countries of the North, the REVIEW is every year more able to stand alone. The dues of an Associate, \$3.00 a year, are expended only on the REVIEW and as the number of our Associates grows the quality and influence of the REVIEW increases. We call upon our Associates not only to maintain their own memberships—for that they do year in and year out—but to bring in new Associates, to present membership in the Foundation to their

friends, and to propose to us the names of those who will appreciate the REVIEW and will understand the work of the Foundation to promote better relations between the United States and each of the countries of the North.

A Gift to the REVIEW

Mr. Frederic Schaefer of Pittsburgh has again come to the aid of the Foundation with a gift to the REVIEW of five hundred dollars to enable us to reach a greater number of prospective Associates. A year ago a similar gift from Mr. Schaefer was expended on an illustrated announcement of the REVIEW. We do not ask all of our Associates to match his gift. We urge them rather to help us apply it by introducing us to all their friends who should be our Associates.

Three Books of Pictures

The REVIEW is always commended for the quality of its illustrations. Month after month we send to our Associates unusual and beautiful reproductions of the best work of the camera in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. The names of Sigurd Fischer, Goodwin, Wilse, and Aage Remfeldt are signed to some of the best of these photographs. During the twelve years of its career the REVIEW has collected a splendid library of these photographs. From this library we have made up three volumes of pictures—*What You*

See in Denmark, What You See in Norway, and What You See in Sweden. We might quote dozens of letters to show the effectiveness of these books. Mr. Birger Osland of Chicago writes: "This is a very practical and a very attractive way of advertising the Scandinavian countries and deserves the greatest success." The Editor of *The Forum* writes: "The Foundation's books of illustrations are the most distinguished general pictorial publications regarding the Northern countries that have yet been published. They depart from the usual standard of archeology, mountains, and parochialism. Modern contemporary progress of the Scandinavian countries receives the major stress."

Offered to the public at the modest price of one dollar, these volumes are expected to have, incidentally, a strong influence on the development of interest in the REVIEW. All who enjoy these books will wish to see more such pictures as they appear in the monthly issues of the REVIEW.

The Minnesota Chapter

When Fredrika Bremer visited America in 1850 she wrote with prophetic pen, "What a glorious new Scandinavia might not Minnesota become! Here the Swede would find his clear romantic lakes, the plains of Scåne, rich in corn, and the valleys of Norrland; here the Norwegian would find his rapid rivers, his lofty mountains; and both nations their hunting fields and their fisheries. The Danes might here pasture their flocks and herds and lay out their farms on richer and less misty coasts."

It is now to Minnesota that we turn for a great part of our support. Dr. William J. Mayo, one of the most distinguished citizens of his State, is the Chairman of our Minnesota Chapter of Associates. Governor J. A. O. Preus is our Trustee from Minnesota. Under their direction and with the help of Professor Stomberg and President Coffman of the University

of Minnesota and the other Directors of the Chapter, a State wide campaign to present the cause of the Foundation and to attract new members is being carried on. Mr. Ernst Lundblad is acting as manager of this campaign. Every present Associate of the Foundation is asked to send to him, in care of Professor A. A. Stomberg, University of Minnesota, the names of prospective Associates or their applications for enrollment. An active member of the Minnesota Chapter pays dues of \$4 a year—\$3 for the Foundation and \$1 for the Chapter.

The Chicago Chapter

Saturday, December 6, the Chicago Chapter gave a luncheon in honor of its president, Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, formerly president of the University of Chicago. Dr. Judson, because of his distinguished career as an educator, may be expected to understand the significance of a constant interchange of students between American and Scandinavian universities. During the coming year of his presidency the Chapter will have opportunity to entertain several of these students, not only men and women registered for formal courses in the universities, but also the new Apprentice Fellows who will carry on practical studies under the direction of such firms as Armour & Company, the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, the Continental and Commercial Bank, Montgomery Ward & Company, Marshall Field & Company, and the Commonwealth Edison Company. Here again there will be a distinct Chapter program for the enrollment of new Associates.

The Jamestown Chapter

Shortly before Thanksgiving the Secretary of the Foundation visited Jamestown and spoke to the members of the Jamestown Chapter at a dinner in the Norden Club on November 21. The meeting was opened by Mr. J. William Sanbury, president of the Chapter. Mr. A. A. Anderson, Secretary of the Chap-

ter, called for the re-enrollment of its entire membership and for the addition of new members. Mr. Creese took for his subject "The National Lines on Our Map." He mentioned what may be the unfortunate influence of these lines if they are barriers between new and old Americans, and discussed their good influence if they serve to hold together national groups for the importation of their inheritance in art, literature, science, and ethical and moral codes. The meeting concluded with an open discussion of the work and problems of the Foundation.

The New York Chapter

At the monthly Club meeting of the New York Chapter on November 12, exhibits of Jensen silver, the Nordic Arts Studio, and of the new publications of the Foundation were shown to the Chapter members. The Chairman of the evening, Mrs. Walter M. Weil, arranged a program of songs by Mme. Emerson, and a brief talk by the Secretary of the Foundation, followed by a supper and dance. The guest of honor of the evening was Mrs. Olga Ott, author with her daughter of *We Three*, which has just been published in English.

The California Chapter

The California Chapter met on November 19 at a dinner in honor of Professor A. E. Leuschner, formerly Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at the University of California. At this dinner the Order of the North Star, conferred by the King of Sweden, was presented to Professor Leuschner.

The New Classics

The first edition of *America of the Fifties: Letters of Fredrika Bremer* was exhausted in two months, and before the Christmas holidays the order for a second edition was sent to the printers. The demand for this book is so steady, its praise by critics so complete, that the Publications Committee feels that it has reached the high mark of its success in publishing

a "best seller." In the advertising pages of this number of the REVIEW our readers will find quoted a letter from America's best known book critic, Professor William Lyons Phelps of Yale University. Lest they should fail to turn to this page, we quote here again his comment: "Let me congratulate you on the publication of Fredrika Bremer's Letters from America. This is one of the most interesting books of travel I know. She was an ideal traveler, observer and letter writer."

Our other CLASSIC of 1924, *Norwegian Fairy Tales* translated by Helen and John Gade in a quieter manner is following closely behind *America of The Fifties* on its way from our shelves to the public. In the history of the Foundation there has never been a period of so great success for our publications as the months preceding Christmas of 1924.

Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen

At the November meeting of Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen at Grand Hotel in Stockholm, Dr. George Arundale lectured on "Social Conditions in India."

Activities of Fellows

Dr. Stephen J. Herben, Fellow of the Foundation to Denmark in 1922-1923, read a paper at the Modern Language Association meeting in New York during the Christmas holidays on the site of Heorot in *Beowulf*. Dr. Herben is now a member of the faculty of English at Princeton University.

Our Fellow of 1920, Dr. Ernst Antevs, is spending the winter in geological research at Harvard University. At a meeting of the Geological Society of America held at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., December 30, he read a paper on the probable co-relation between the retreat of the last ice sheet in North America and in Europe. He also attended the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington on January 2. Here he contributed a paper in a symposium on ancient climate.

SPEECH BY KAMMERHERRE
BRUN, MINISTER FROM DEN-
MARK, AT THE CELEBRATION
IN HIS HONOR

(New York, November 29, 1924)

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Permit me first of all to express my most cordial thanks to all those who have arranged for this so beautiful and successful evening, to those who have contributed to our entertainment, and to the participating organizations.

Leaving aside for a moment a personal celebration, to which I shall come back later, we are here to establish a fund for men or women of Danish birth who in their old age are longing to see their native country once more and who without such assistance perhaps would not be able to do so. It is a beautiful idea, which originated, I think, with one of the ladies who took a leading part in the arrangement of our festivity. Let me express warm thanks to all those who have come here to contribute to this fund, which I am sure in times to come will bring a real joy in what may be the last years of a number of men and women born in our old country and to their families there.

You have been good enough to invite me to celebrate with you my 25 years of service as Minister from Denmark to the United States. It is an immense satisfaction to me indeed to have been enabled to live here through all those years and to do what has been in my power to promote all Danish interests during that period, that is to say since 1895.

As you all know, the task of a diplomat is most often defined as being this: to maintain and further develop the friendly relations between the two countries. If this has been done successfully during my term of office, I will say in the first place that it was not very difficult considering that the relations between Denmark and the United States have always been most frank and cordial and that the two peoples have never felt as strangers towards each other but have always un-

derstood each other more perfectly than the case is between most other nations.

But it is also a special pleasure for me to state that the development of intimate relations between the United States and Denmark during my time of office has been in a very large measure due to the co-operation of the Danes here or the Americans here of Danish descent. Their unflinching love for Denmark, their constant readiness to bring important sacrifices for the purpose of furthering Danish American relations and of contributing to the welfare and beautification of the country from which they or their ancestors came, have been of inestimable value in bringing about the close relations which now exist between Danes and Americans and which I trust will continue growing closer as the years pass.

Permit me to express to you all my earnest appreciation of this co-operation without which my own modest efforts would not have been of any great avail.

I often have been asked why I have wished to remain here for such a long time although there may have been openings for being transferred to or for remaining at other posts. But in this there was no merit on my part. My time here has been so full of interests of many sorts, my duties, though at times claiming all my strength, have been of the most pleasant nature.

It could not be different, living as I have been in this beautiful country, with endless resources and possibilities, and considering the almost unbelievable hospitality of its people and the never failing courtesy of its officials. I could not but form a very warm affection for this country and its people, and I can assure you that I have no more fervent desire than to be allowed to remain here at the same post of honor until the end of my service.

Permit me again to thank you all most cordially for this evening and for the opportunity afforded me to meet here so many Danish and American friends.

SPEECH BY CONSUL-GENERAL BECH FOR MINISTER BRUN

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The privilege has been given me to read to you some telegraphic greetings from a small circle of men, who have known Minister Brun for many years and who have come in closer contact with him than most of those present here to-night.

(Here followed reading of telegrams.)

Having fulfilled my mission as messenger, I desire to add to these words from my colleagues in the United States and States closely connected with the States my most sincere personal thanks for the kindness you have always manifested towards me and my work, for your wise councils, for your squareness and loyalty in and outside the service; and please accept my heartiest congratulations on this your anniversary and my best wishes for your future.

Northern Lights

The Nobel Prize

The Swedish Academy has awarded the Nobel Prize in literature for 1924 to Wladislav St. Reymont for his great novel of Polish life *The Peasants*, in four volumes, which was issued between 1904 and 1909. The prize in medicine was awarded to Professor Wilhelm Einthoven of Leyden for his discoveries in cardiac physiology. The prizes for physics and chemistry as well as the Peace Prize, were not awarded this year.

Scandinavian Section of Modern Language Convention

Two years ago for the first time Scandinavian literature was given an independent session at the meeting of the Modern Language Association. This year, at the convention held at Columbia University, the practice was continued, and the Scandinavian group held a special meeting on December 30, under the chairmanship of

Professor Uppvall of the University of Pennsylvania.

Two of the papers related to Old Norse subjects. Professor Flom of the University of Illinois discussed "Some Linguistic Aspects of Taboo, with Special Reference to the 'Norn' Element in the Shetland Dialect," a topic that gave opportunity for some interesting stories of folk-lore. Professor Henning Larsen read a paper on "An Old Icelandic Medical Manuscript," relating the discovery and history of a remarkable manuscript in Dublin, where Professor Larsen studied it last year with a Fellowship from the Foundation.

Ibsen was treated in two papers. Professor Stenberg of the University of Texas discussed "*Love's Comedy versus When We Dead Awaken*," tracing briefly the change in Ibsen from an esthetic to an ethical and social viewpoint. Professor Weigand, from the University of Pennsylvania, read a paper on "Psychological Problems in the Interpretation of Ibsen's *Ghosts*."

Finally, one paper dealt with American-Scandinavian intellectual intercourse. Professor Benson of Yale University had for his subject "Bayard Taylor's Interest in Scandinavian Culture," another phase of which he treated in his article on Bayard Taylor's visit to Iceland, published in the November number of the REVIEW.

Lecture on the Poetic Edda

The Poetic Edda, its history, characteristics and qualities, and the importance of its place in literature, was the subject of a lecture by Henry Adams Bellows at St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota; the lecture being the second number of a lyceum course this year. The lecturer is the translator of this work which was published in the Foundation's series of SCANDINAVIAN CLASSICS in 1923.

Professor Jespersen

"The Perfect Philologist" is the term used by *The Nation* as the title for its review of Professor Otto Jespersen's latest work *The Philosophy of Grammar*, appearing in the December tenth issue of that periodical. This new book is from the publishing house of Henry Holt & Company.

Professor Flom

The learned world, especially its philologists, has long had occasion to note the goodly list of works on Scandinavian philology by Professor George T. Flom of the University of Illinois. To readers of *The King's Mirror* (*Speculum Regale-Konungs Skuggsjá*), SCANDINAVIAN MONOGRAPHS, Volume III, it will be of interest that he is engaged on some studies on *The Language of the Konungs Skuggsjá*. Parts I and II of these have been issued in Volume VII, Number 3, and Volume VIII, Number 4, of the *University of Illinois Studies in Language and Literature*. A subsequent part is also announced for publication.

Swedes in America

There is announced for publication a new work on the Swedes in America (*Svenskarna i Amerika*). Not a few books on this subject have been issued here in this country, but the forthcoming volume will be published in Sweden by Historiska Förlaget, Stockholm. It is planned as a popular historical narrative, richly illustrated with pictures from both countries. The editors, Karl Hildebrand and Axel Fredenholm, have enlisted as contributors fifty leading Swedes and Americans, among them Archbishop Söderblom, who will write the introduction.

Birger Sandzén

Ten paintings by Birger Sandzén were among those shown at a recent water-color exhibition in Philadelphia under the joint auspices of the Philadelphia Water Color Club and the Pennsylvania Acad-

emy of Fine Arts. They were not the vivid and colorful Western landscapes which we are accustomed to associate with this artist, but scenes with motifs of the birch, pine, and fjord of Sweden and Norway, the fruits of his extended visit there last year.

Frithiof's Saga

As an indication of the romantic interest that still attaches to this old poem, comes the centenary edition of Tegnér's *Frithiof's Saga*, the original having first appeared complete in 1825. This new edition is issued by the Macmillan Company and the translation, which retains the original metre throughout, has been made by Charles D. Locock. *Poems by Tegnér* containing this epic in a translation by W. Lewery Blackley were published by the Foundation in 1914 as Volume II in its series of SCANDINAVIAN CLASSICS.

My Church

That useful and attractive handbook, *My Church*, an illustrated Lutheran annual, pertaining principally to the history, work, and spirit of the Augustana Synod, has now appeared in its ninth volume.

A Dozen Governors of Norse Descent

Minneapolis Tidende calls attention to the fact that there have been twelve state governors of Norwegian ancestry, counting those who assumed office at the beginning of this year. They are: Minnesota, Knut Nelson, J. A. O. Preus, Theodore Christianson; Wisconsin, James O. Davidson, J. J. Blaine; South Dakota, Andrew C. Lee, Charles N. Herreid, Peter Norbeck, Carl Gunderson; North Dakota, R. A. Nestos, A. G. Sorlie; Montana, J. E. Erickson.

AN INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

Every one of the two hundred or more delegates and visitors present last July at the third biennial meeting of the Interna-

tional Federation of University Women must certainly agree that as a meeting place for summer conventions Oslo—or Christiania as it was still called then—has few rivals. The city is large enough to afford all the necessary conveniences, but small enough, so that a convention is of interest and importance to the whole community, and there are such lovely places as Bygdø Folkemuseum and Frognerstøtteren to visit between sessions.

To these natural advantages, the hostess associations of Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and Finland added the important one of a carefully organized and extremely cordial entertainment.

The Americans, particularly, were impressed by the ease with which the Scandinavians expressed themselves not only in English, the official language of the conference, but in French and German as well. Fröken Hambro's speech of welcome, for example, was made in at least four languages.

This same linguistic versatility was apparent at the opening meeting in the University Aula where Professor Halvdan Koht, representing the University of Christiania, spoke in English and French; the presidents of the four Scandinavian federations made use of the three principal languages; and Dr. Fridtjof Nansen used his vigorous English to express approval of such international ideals as the Federation was fostering. In the concluding address of this first meeting, Professor Caroline Spurgeon of London University, then president of the International Federation, so manipulated the English language as to inspire everyone who heard her with respect for the ambitions of the Federation and real eagerness for the program to follow.

This program, which occupied three of the five subsequent meetings, had as its general subject, "The Place of University Women in the World's Work." At the first of these meetings, each of the speakers, women from various professions and

occupations, told something of the qualifications and preparation necessary for success in her field and of the conditions obtaining in her own country. Mrs. Corbett Ashby, President of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, as much by her gracious presence as by her words, showed what a woman in English politics might be and do. Her countrywoman, the Viscountess Rhondda, spoke from a viewpoint not often represented at such meetings, that of the business woman, for Lady Rhondda manages her own collieries and is on the board of directors of a number of corporations. One of the things she emphasized was the need that people in intellectual circles have a better understanding of conditions in the business world and less contempt for the "commercial mind" (which Lady Rhondda considers quite as good a mind as any). Miss Margaret Goldsmith, Assistant Trade Commissioner at the American Embassy in Berlin, spoke of International Commerce as a field newly opened to women, intensely interesting, but so exacting in its demands and in its requirements for preparation that most women are unwilling to go into it. Miss M. J. Tuke of Bedford College, University of London, discussed The Language of International Discourse, suggesting that Spanish might eventually prove more satisfactory for this purpose than either French or English. At the last meeting, Professor Kristine Bonnevie and Fru Martha Larsen-Jahn of Norway spoke on the question of what might be done in the schools and universities toward the development of "the international mind;" and Professor Winifred Cullis, of the British Federation, discussed the special work of the International Federation in securing for women new opportunities in the world's work. And that, of course, was the real keynote of the program: Cannot this International Federation of University women, composed as it is of organizations in at least twenty countries, do something to secure for the women in

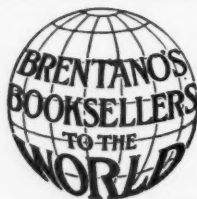
the more custom-bound nations the intellectual and political advantages long enjoyed by the women in such countries, say, as Norway and Denmark? And can it not open to women new opportunities for careers in Trade and Commerce, fields hitherto virtually closed to women except in the minor positions? As Professor Spurgeon so aptly expressed it, the members of the International Federation should be "merchants of light."

A project that came in for much discussion was that of international fellowships, which seem to many of us the most effective means of establishing the desired condition of enlightened sympathy between university women of the various countries. Those fellowships already established have proved so acceptable that the Federation has begun a million-dollar fund to be used in establishing others. Several gifts to this fund came in during the convention, the most interesting of which was one of 2000 kroner made by a group of men graduated from the University of Christiania in 1863, who at their fiftieth reunion had raised a fund to be used in some way to encourage higher education among women. Another gift came out of the pockets of the delegates from the United States; they gave a thousand dollars to be used in 1925-26 for a "Scandinavian fellowship," so called in compliment to our hostesses, though the fellow need not be appointed from Scandinavia. There were other contributions to the fund—one from the Scottish women, another from the Australians, who have been setting aside a certain sum from their dues to be used for this purpose, and so on.

All in all, one felt at the conclusion of the conference that this organized group of university women was justifying its existence by not merely talking about, but actually doing something toward the development of that international consciousness that Dr. Nansen feels to be the only hope of salvation for the European nations and for the whole of the white race.

Gwendolyn McClain Larsen.

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